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U. R. ATTORNEY ENTIRELY WRONG AS TO CLEVELAND

Sixty-Five Per Cent of Passengers Ride for 3 Cents—Transfers One Cent.

COMPANY IS PROSPEROUS

Post-Dispatch Inquiry Shows Clearly Why Cleveland Lines Succeed Where U. R. Fails.

Thomas M. Pierce, chief counsel for the United Railways Co., stated before the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Aldermen Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, at a hearing on the proposed 31 years ordinance through which the United Railways Co. hopes to abolish the mill tax and deprive the city of its taxing power over the company, that it was a misnomer to say Cleveland, O., had 3-cent street car fare. He also declared that the Cleveland street railway system was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, and now Secretary of War, refuted Attorney Pierce's statements in a letter dated Washington, Nov. 15, which was a reply to a letter directed to him by Leo McGowan, St. Louis attorney, who had made a comparison before the Public Utilities Committee between the street railway situation in Cleveland and St. Louis, unfavorable to the latter.

Secretary McGowan said that only about 35 per cent of the persons who ride on street cars in Cleveland purchase transfers, for which there is a charge of 1 cent each, so that about 65 per cent of the street car users of Cleveland ride for a 3-cent fare. Secretary Baker also said that since 1910 the stock of the Cleveland Railway Co. has been selling above par, that for the greater part of the time it has been at about 110, the option price on the stock of the city, and that 6 per cent dividends have been paid regularly.

The Post-Dispatch sent a reporter to Cleveland to investigate the street railway situation there. The investigation not only confirmed the fact that the United Railways Co. is entirely prosperous, but shows how the Cleveland company is able to give better service at a lower fare than United Railways and to make a good profit where United Railways, according to its representatives, is on the verge of bankruptcy.

The report of the investigation follows: By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—The Cleveland Railway Co. operates 330 miles of main line track and 42 miles of loops and terminals, a total of 372 miles, largely within the limits of the city of Cleveland, whose area is 52½ square miles.

The company is capitalized for a total of \$32,295,000, or at the rate of \$86.814 per mile.

In the year 1916 the company carried 271,944,577 fare-paying passengers. To these it issued 10,124,867 transfers, of which about 36 per cent were paid for at 1 cent each and the remainder were issued free.

The total revenue from passengers was \$10,133,825.

The rate of fare inside the city limits is 3 cents, with an additional charge 1 cent for certain transfers.

The cost of operating the Cleveland system in 1916, including all expenditures except dividends and interest, was \$7,681,704, or \$28,242 per mile.

Interest and dividend payments on stock and bonds were \$1,912,815.

The gross expenditures thus were \$9,594,519, while the gross income was \$9,597,306, leaving a net surplus of \$2,787.

The amount expended by the company for power in 1916, all generated by coal, was \$811,534.

The Cleveland Railway Co. hauled in 1434 cars in 1916 an average of 261,772 passengers per car, the total number of passengers of all classes carried being 372,821,114.

The total interest on bonded indebtedness paid by the Cleveland Railway Co. in 1916, was \$206,755, or at the rate of \$551 per mile of its track.

For power the Cleveland company paid about \$2160 for each 1,000,000 passengers of all classes hauled.

These figures contrast with those for St. Louis as follows:

The United Railways operates 246 miles of lines in the city and 112 miles in St. Louis County. These lines are capitalized for a total of \$97,254,000, or at the rate of \$214.212 per mile—over Cleveland capitalization.

In 1916 it carried 253,046,556 fare-paying passengers, to whom it issued 13,895,566 free transfers, charging for none.

Its revenue from passengers was \$11,548,559.

A comparison between St. Louis and Cleveland shows, therefore, that last year the Cleveland system carried 13,895,566 more passengers than the St. Louis system, at \$2,415,024 less cost to the passengers. At the same time the Cleveland company paid 6 per cent interest on all of its stock and 5 per cent interest on all of its bonds, at the same time spend-

Why United Railways 31-Year Franchise Bill Should Be Beaten—(No. 4)

THE Post-Dispatch publishes today the fourth of a series of articles telling why the bill granting the United Railways Co. a new franchise for 31 years, abolishing the mill tax and depriving the city of its taxing power over the company, should be beaten. These articles are written at the request of the Post-Dispatch by public-spirited men who have studied the bill—which has been agreed upon by the company and Mayor Kiel's administration—and who may be regarded as authorities from the standpoint of the public welfare on the subject of proper public utilities franchises.

By Augustus L. Abbott.

Attorney, and Former President of the Civic League.

I am not in favor of the proposed ordinance extending the franchises of the United Railways Co., for the following reasons:

First. We ought not at this time to tie the hands of the city for 31 years, as the proposed ordinance contemplates. The valuation of \$60,000,000 is nearly twice the amount fixed by the St. Louis Public Service Commission in 1911. If the ordinance is adopted and accepted, the city of St. Louis, in the event that it desires at any time during the next 31 years to purchase the United Railways Co., will be required to pay \$60,000,000 plus such sums as are put into the plant, regardless of whether the property is at the time of such desired purchase worth that amount or not.

We are probably on the threshold of great discoveries in applied electricity. Fifteen years from now, or 20 years from now, the entire plant of the United Railways Co. may be worth a very small proportion of the valuation that is now fixed, and yet if this ordinance is adopted and accepted, the city cannot by any possibility become the owner of the railway system except at a figure so out of proportion to the then real value of the property as to make the purchase an impossibility.

Second: We are now engaged in prosecuting to the best of our ability a great war. No one knows what changes are going to take place in our social and political life as a result of the war. From my heart and soul I believe that we are going to win the war, and I believe that as one of the results of the war we are going to reach the conclusion that the conduct of the affairs of a city like St. Louis is purely a business, and that in the future the city will no longer be governed by political parties, but will be managed by men who are experts in carrying on municipal affairs. In this new regime will probably be purely a municipal matter, and during the troublous times in which we are now living we ought to carefully avoid making mistakes which are going to last for almost a generation after the war is over. Even if we should all be agreed that the purchase clause of the new ordinance is a proper one, we ought not to adopt it until we know just what changed relations will result in our City Government as a result of the war.

Third: The attitude of the United Railways Co. toward the city is entirely frank. We have spent years in litigation to determine whether the City has a right to impose a tax on each fare. After litigating every phase of the question, the Supreme Court of the State and the Supreme Court of the United States have both decided that the method is one which the City has a right to adopt. We are now asked to contract away the rights which we have had established after years of litigation and abandon them entirely. If the United Railways were frank in the matter, it would come to the City and say: "You have established your right to impose the mill tax. We can no longer deny this right or its justice, but the imposition of a tax of a mill per passenger imposes a burden that is so heavy upon us that we cannot render the service which the citizens ought to have, and we must ask you not to give up your right to impose such a tax but to lower the rate." If a mill per passenger is too much, why not reduce the tax to one-half

ing an average of \$7954 more per mile than the St. Louis company for the operation, maintenance and betterment of its system. The St. Louis company in the same period paid interest on all its bonds and no dividends on its stocks.

The St. Louis rate of fare is 5 cents inside the city and it issues universal transfers.

For operation in 1916, including all expenditures except interest, United Railways paid out, \$9,291,763, the average cost per mile of line being \$20,288.

The interest on its bonds, which it paid, amounted to \$2,544,613.

The expenditure of the United Railways for power was \$1,300,000. The taxes paid by the United Railways amounted to \$821,484, or \$242.261 more than was paid by the Cleveland system, while the people of Cleveland were being saved nearly \$2,500,000 in street car fares, in comparison with St. Louis.

The United Railways in 1916 hauled in about 1250 cars an average of 311,289 passengers per car, or about 45,500 persons or about 20 per cent more per car in the year than the Cleveland Railway Co. The interest paid by the United

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BROCKWAY AND 2 OTHERS CONVICTED IN RACE RIOT CASE

Railroad Man Gets 5 Years in Prison; Tish Like Sentence and Johnson 1 Year.

TWO DEFENDANTS FREED

Dickerson and Anderson Found Not Guilty by Jury at Belleville.

Richard Brockway, assistant claim agent of the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co., and two other of the five defendants in the East St. Louis race riot conspiracy trial at Belleville, were found guilty today. Two defendants were acquitted.

Brockway's penalty was fixed by the jury at five years in the Chester Penitentiary and \$1000 fine. John Tish and John Johnson also were convicted. Tish's punishment was fixed at five years in the penitentiary and Johnson's at one year.

Joseph Dickerson and James Anderson were acquitted. The jury had been out since 9 o'clock last night. One negro was on the jury. All the defendants are white men.

The trial had been under way three weeks and the arguments of attorneys had consumed the last three days.

Judge Crow required an hour to read his instructions to the jury. In referring to the testimony of Brockway, who the State contends was a leader of one of the mobs, Judge Crow said that if there was a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors that Brockway's professed intentions were not what his real intentions were, they should find him guilty. Brockway, in his testimony, said that he was active in warning the white people to keep away from the negro section of the city the day of the riot, and he did this to protect the negroes from violence.

Because of his standing in the community and his prominence in events immediately preceding the riot, Brockway was considered the most important of the five.

A number of witnesses testified that Brockway presided at a mass meeting of citizens held at Labor Temple Hall in East St. Louis on the morning of July 2, and that he made a speech in which he advised white men to arm themselves against the negroes.

He was quoted as saying he had been to the southern part of the city, where a majority of the negroes lived, and had observed that "every negro had a gun in each pocket."

Several persons testified that Brockway advised those at the meeting to return there in the afternoon armed with pistols. Others said he was among the leaders when men who had attended the meeting shot and killed a negro on Collinsville avenue.

Brockway's defense was that he did not intend to inflame the white men of East St. Louis and that he warned them to keep away from the negro sections of the city so that there would be no trouble.

One witness testified that he met Brockway on the day of the riot and Brockway said to him: "I was afraid to carry by gun today, for fear I would kill the first negro I met."

Others testified that Brockway in his Labor Temple speech said he had lived in the South and "knew how negroes should be treated."

There was testimony that Dickerson, one of the men acquitted, aided in the lynching of a negro. In his defense he introduced alibi witnesses and several others who said they saw the lynching, but did not see Dickerson there.

FIRST OF NEW MERCHANT SHIPS LAUNCHED ON PACIFIC COAST

Other Vessels Will Be Put on Ways in Steady Program from Now On.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The first ship, an \$800-ton steel vessel of the merchant fleet the Shipping Board is building, was launched at a Pacific Coast shipyard today. The ship is to be launched in a steady program from now on, including three 16,400-ton steel and three 10,500-ton wooden ships during December.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE MADE A VISCOUNT, READING AN EARL

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice, has been created an Earl. Lord Northcliffe a Viscount, according to an official statement issued this evening.

During October the Post-Dispatch printed 63,976 want ads, 5193 more than the two morning and the earliest evening newspaper COMBINED.

PARIS ELECTRIFIED BY THE PRESENCE OF E. M. HOUSE

French Look on Head of Mission as Most Important Envoy U. S. Has Sent to Country.

PROGRAM IS OUTLINED

Capital Expects Achievements of Great Benefit to Allies From President's Councilors.

BY LINCOLN EYRE.
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Heralding in the eyes of France the establishment of that unity of action among the allied peoples so dear to French hearts, E. M. House and the mission of which he is the head have come to Paris and begun the momentous work assigned to them by the President.

I am authorized to emphasize the fact that the mission's activities have been confined wholly to the discussion of things having to do with a more active and efficient prosecution of the war. There is to be no peace talk of any kind, and the subject of war aims will not even be broached.

Almost as soon as he alighted from the special train at the Gare du Nord, Thursday night, the silent E. M. House had been through the most important envoy ever accredited to the Third Republic by the United States, was on the job.

Before he went to bed in the suite reserved for him in the Hotel Crillon, Mr. House had mapped out with Ambassador Sharp the program of consultations which he began yesterday morning with the members of the French Government. Even the coming of Gen. Pershing did not send shooting through the spine of Paris the electricity generated by the presence here of President Wilson's most intimate counselor.

There was passionate enthusiasm in the welcome extended to the American official by the thousands of Parisians who witnessed his arrival. But although he slipped into the capital at night, unannounced and with no cheering crowds to greet him, Mr. House has thrilled the popular imagination to an even greater degree.

He brings with him the expectation of tremendous events, events which the Frenchmen feel will exercise a mighty influence upon the future progress of the war. And steps he is expected to take toward the achievement of a genuine unification of allied effort, are bound to benefit the fortunes of France, they believe.

J. E. Willard, United States Ambassador to Spain, and Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, conferred with Mr. House yesterday. President Poincare gave a luncheon today in honor of the mission.

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Another U-Boat Sunk by American Vessels

Damaged by Depth Bomb, Submarine Goes Down After Destroyer Had Attached Line to Her.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Definite news of the destruction of another German submarine by American destroyers operating in European waters. While on patrol duty, a destroyer sighted a periscope 400 yards off. Immediately ringing full speed ahead, the commanding officer headed his craft to pass a few yards ahead of the submarine. As the destroyer passed over the U-boat's course a depth charge was dropped. This evidently caused damage to the U-boat, which shortly afterward breached (came to the surface) about 500 yards away.

"Fire was immediately opened on the submarine by two of our destroyers which circled about their target."

"The submarine did not return the fire and was evidently disabled. One of the destroyers got a line to her, intending to tow her but the boat soon sank."

Secretary Daniels announced the report in this statement: "Dispatches received from Admiral Sims state that a German U-boat has been accounted for by American destroyers operating in European waters. While on patrol duty, a destroyer sighted a periscope 400 yards off. Immediately ringing full speed ahead, the commanding officer headed his craft to pass a few yards ahead of the submarine. As the destroyer passed over the U-boat's course a depth charge was dropped. This evidently caused damage to the U-boat, which shortly afterward breached (came to the surface) about 500 yards away."

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WAR DEPARTMENT HOLDS UP DESERTION DEATH SENTENCE

Not Satisfied With Evidence That Enlisted Man in Army in U. S. Intended to Join Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Sentence of death before a rifle squad has been imposed by a courtmartial upon an enlisted man of the American army in the United States, on his conviction of desertion with intent to join the enemy forces. It was learned today at the War Department, however, that officials here are not satisfied from the evidence adduced before the court that intent to join the enemy was established, and the trial court has been asked for additional information to clear up this point.

The soldier in question is of either German birth or descent, it is understood, although the details of the case, including the name of the prisoner, is withheld.

The sentence of the courtmartial will not be executed until approval from a Washington has been received, because the desertion was not in the face of the enemy.

Joint operations of the roads by the Railroad War Board has helped the situation, but all recognize that more must be done if the problem is to be solved. Even the pooling of tracks and equipment will not be enough, some railroad heads believe, and they have presented to the Government a list of more than 500 commodities for which they ask that transportation be denied on the grounds that their movement is not essential to the conduct of the war.

BRITISH TAKE THE SITE OF ANCIENT MIZPAH BY STORM

Apparently Closing on Jerusalem From Northwest—Cavalry Driven Back From North.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The site of ancient Mizpah, 5000 yards west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road, has been stormed by the British, the War Office announces. British mounted troops which had advanced northward were forced back by the Turks.

Nablus, or Shechem, near the road to which from Jerusalem is the site of old Mizpah, is about thirty miles north of Jerusalem. Apparently the British are closing in on Jerusalem from the direction of Jaffa, the Mediterranean port, north-west of the city which they hold.

8000 POUNDS OF FISH TAKEN FROM EAST ST. LOUIS LAKES

Common Grades Sold and Jones Park Waters Are Being Restocked With Game Varieties.

Eight thousand pounds of common grades of fish have been taken in the last two weeks from lakes in Jones Park, Lansdowne, by fisherman working for Jack Keefe, a fish dealer of East St. Louis.

In return for the common fish taken out and sold, game fish are being placed in the lakes by Keefe. It is planned by the Park Board of East St. Louis to open the lakes to the public after the game fish have multiplied.

It was also learned that Keefe has been given the privilege of raising fish in the lakes. He sells the minnows to fishermen. He does not pay anything for the privilege, but there is an agreement with the Park Board by which Keefe promises to place game fish in the lakes.

SLIGHTLY WARMER TONIGHT; TOMORROW TO BE FAIR

THE TEMPERATURES.

5 a. m.	21	9 a. m.	22
8 a. m.	22	12 a. m.	23
5 p. m.	23	8 p. m.	24

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; slightly warmer tonight, with the lowest temperature about 26.

Missouri—Generally fair tonight and probably tomorrow; somewhat warmer tonight and in extreme south portion tomorrow.

Illinois—Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; slightly warmer in extreme south portion.

Stage of river at 7 a. m., 25 feet.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO GAIN; 100 GUNS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

Gen. Haig Reports Progress at Several Points West of Cambrai, Where Germans Bring Up Fresh Troops and Guns.

Desperate Fighting Continues in Italian Mountains, Where Defenders Retake Important Positions.

Ground Changes Hands Several Times Between Brera and Piave—Losses Heavy on Both Sides.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—At various points west of Cambrai the British made progress yesterday, the War Office reports. More than 100 guns have been captured recently in this area.

Dispatches from the front say the British attack yesterday came after a night of comparative quiet along the Cambrai front and was delivered against the German positions at Fontaine and along both sides of the southern part of Bourlon Wood, which dominates Cambrai and much of the surrounding territory. At the same time, Italian infantry with tanks were making an assault against the enemy's defenses at Moncove, where sanguinary fighting already had occurred during the last three days, and early in the morning had stormed the ground in the vicinity of Tadpole Cope, which lies on an elevation just west of the town and forced the Germans to withdraw after a sharp engagement.

The enemy "has begun the concentration of troops and artillery between Cambrai and the Bourlon Wood."

British Destroyer Turk Defenses and Lost Post at Jaber, Near Aden.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The War Office has issued the following statement on military operations in Southern Arabia:

"We attacked and captured a Turkish post at Jaber, 15 miles north of Aden. Losses were inflicted on the enemy and his defenses were destroyed."

The mounted troops had approached Beit Unia, and after being driven back took up a position at Beit Ur El Foka (12 miles northwest of Jerusalem). The statement also says the enemy has bombarded the traditional tomb of the Prophet Samuel.

ITALIANS RETAKE 2 MOUNTAIN POSTS IN VIOLENT BATTLE

Monte Pertica Lost and Won Four Times—Losses Are Heavy on Both Sides.

By Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Friday Nov. 22.—The battle of the mountains is raging with unexampled violence. The Italians again hold the Monte Tomba and Monte Pertica positions which they lost last night. The losses have been very great, but the enemy's far exceed those of the Italians.

On the outcome of the mountain battle depends the result of the enemy's greatest effort to break through the Italian lines to the Venetian plain. The recapture of the Italian positions on Monte Tomba was accomplished by a succession of brilliant charges which dyed the snow red and left the ground filled with enemy dead. Monte Pertica was lost and won four times, the enemy finally being thrown back.

Post Lost Time After Time.

The battle, which had been gradually gathering force in the last few days, broke in full fury early yesterday and raged throughout the day, the night and today. The first blow was struck at Monte Pertica, where dense masses of enemy infantry were hurled against the Italians. The fighting was extremely violent. Pertica was lost, then retaken, then lost again and then retaken again in such a whirlwind of enthusiasm as seldom has been seen before.

But the enemy's greatest blow was aimed at the strategic key of Monte Tomba and Monte Montefena. Here the full force of two divisions, one German, the other Austrian, was hurled in a furious attack on the Italian right wing in an effort to turn the wing and cut off the army from its line of communication along the Piave. Now came one of the bloodiest struggles of the war, which went on all last night and today with a steady succession of attack and counter attack.

A succession of attacks and counter attacks.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

RAIN TURNS AMERICAN SECTOR INTO SEA OF MUD

Low Visibility Causes Artillery Action to Subside to Normal; Routine Patrolling Continues.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 24.—Drizzling rains again have turned the American sector into a sea of sticky mud. Low visibility has caused the artillery activity to subside to normal. Routine patrolling continues.

SALOON'S ENTIRE STOCK STOLEN

Everything but Bar Taken in Two Hours After East St. Louis Closes.

When Harry Sheetz, a saloon keeper, Thirty-first street and St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis, closed his place at 11 o'clock last night, it was fairly well stocked. Two hours later the police took him to the saloon from his home, and only the bar was left. A fire was smoldering in the rear of the saloon. Even the telephone had been torn from the wall and taken. Sheetz estimates his loss at \$1000.

Deputy State Fire Marshal Richards is making an investigation.

BANK ROBBERS GET \$15,000

Cut Hole in Dana (Ill.) Safe With Gas and Wrench in Auto.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 24.—Robbers, by using gas, cut a hole through the safe of the First National Bank at Dana and escaped in an automobile with \$15,000, mostly in coin.

TROTZKY SAYS HIS REGIME OPPOSES SEPARATE PEACE

Only Hopes That Russia's Initiative Will Be Supported by Proletaria of All Nations.

HE OUTLINES PLANS

Bolshevik Papers Publish Communications Between Russian and Other Foreign Offices.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—The text of certain confidential communications between the Russian Foreign Office and foreign Governments were published today by Bolshevik and Social revolutionist newspapers at the instigation of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister. Trotsky said the documents were the Russian Foreign Office's communications with "Czarist, Bourgeois and Coalition Governments," and from them "the Russian nation and all nations must learn the truth of the plans secretly made by financiers and traders through their parliamentary and diplomatic agents."

German and Austrian politicians, Trotsky declares, may try to make capital out of these documents, but he warns them that when the German proletariat by means of a revolution secures access to their channels they will find there documents which will show up in no better light than those now published.

One of the documents published is a letter dated Sept. 26 last from M. Terestchenko, then Russian Foreign Minister, to the Russian Ambassador at Washington. The letter instructed the Ambassador to express to Secretary Lansing high appreciation of the fact that the American Ambassador at Petrograd, David R. Francis, refrained from joining in representations by the British, French and Italian Ambassadors that some measures must be taken to increase the fighting capacity of the Russian army. The letter added that this action had a depressing effect, inasmuch as the allies knew the energy which the Russian Government was exerting toward carrying on the war.

In connection with the order to Gen. Dukhonin, commander in chief of the Russian Army, to open negotiations for an armistice with the enemy commanders, the Associated Press interviewed Trotsky on Wednesday. Trotsky emphatically declared that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Government was against a separate peace with Germany. He voiced his conviction that Russia's initiative in offering peace will be supported by the proletariat of all countries, allied or enemy, which will make impossible a continuation of the war even if the Governments do not accept the offer.

Trotsky Plans of Government.

"What are the plans and intentions of your Government?" the correspondent inquired.

"The plans and intentions of the Government are outlined in the program of the Bolshevik party, to which the All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, the Foreign Minister answered.

First, there will be the immediate publication of all secret treaties and abolition of secret diplomacy.

Second, an offer of an immediate armistice on all fronts for the conclusion of a democratic peace.

Third, the transfer of all lands to the peasants.

Fourth, the establishment of State control of industries through the medium of organized workmen and employees, the nationalization of the most important branches of industry.

Fifth, the delivery of all authority to local Soldiers and Workmen's Deputies.

Six, the convocation of a constituent assembly which will introduce reforms through the medium of the Soldiers and Workmen's Deputies, and not through the old bureaucracy, on an appointed date.

The offer of an immediate peace already has been made. The decree transferring the land to the peasants has been issued.

"Power has been assumed by the

The Rats in Our Home Trenches

Drawn by Louis Raemaekers, the Famous Dutch Cartoonist.



Copyright, 1917, by Louis Raemaekers.

Soldiers and Workmen's Deputies in most of the important places."

Against Separate Peace.

"What will the Government do if Russia's allies refuse to enter into negotiations for peace?" the correspondent asked.

"If the allied Governments do not support the policy of a democratic peace," Trotsky replied, "the allied peoples will support us against their Governments. Our international policy is calculated not for capitalist diplomacy, but for the support of working masses."

"Does the Government think a separate peace with Germany is possible in the existing circumstances?"

"We are against a separate peace with Germany—we are for a universal peace with the European nations."

"What will the Government do if Germany refuses to negotiate for peace—will it continue the war?" was the next question.

"We rely on the German army and the working classes to make a continuation of the war impossible," Trotsky replied.

Would Declare Revolution.

"If, however, our frank and honest offers of peace meet no response, we would declare a revolutionary war against German imperialism, we would mobilize all our forces, confiscate large food supplies and prosecute the war as energetically as we did the revolution. But, we have every ground to think that our offer of peace will make impossible a continuation of the war on all fronts."

"What is the country's attitude toward the governmental change?"

"All the Bourgeoisie is against us. The greater part of the intellectuals is against us or hesitating, awaiting a final outcome."

"The working class is wholly with us. The army is with us. The peasants, with the exception of exploiters, are with us."

"The Soldiers' and workmen's gov-

ernment is a government of working men, soldiers and peasants against the capitalists and land owners."

Washington Thinks Peace Move Would Make Russia Unfriendly Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Officials of this Government regard the Bolshevik move for an armistice between Russia and her enemies and the ensuing of immediate peace negotiations as an act that would place Russia almost in the list of unfriendly nations.

It was pointed out that should these negotiations be successful it would be most difficult to deal with Russia as a neutral country in view of the position she has held as an ally of the nations fighting Germany and the marked advantage in the war that such a course might give the latter country.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO GAIN; 100 GUNS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

Continued From Page One.

ter attacks followed rapidly throughout yesterday on the hills between the Pave and Brenta Valleys. The attacks followed rapidly throughout yesterday on the hills between the Pave and Brenta Valleys. The attacks followed rapidly throughout yesterday on the hills between the Pave and Brenta Valleys.

The final charge in the afternoon.

Mountain batteries had been secured in mountain emplacements and as the fight ebbed and flowed over these positions, the Italians not only brought back the guns but even the wheels and the limbers, their pride not permitting a vestige to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The final charge of the day came at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had struck his greatest blow earlier in the day and the fierce attack lasted three quarters of an hour.

The whole field was swept by artillery fire and the ground was strewn with dead. It was amid this welter of bodies and debris that the Italian lines were re-formed and they irrevocably moved forward. The ground was re-taken, except at one point, where the struggle still goes on. In this last desperate charge the officers and men were eager to advance, preferring death to being made prisoners. The enemy "esses" must be heavy, but he is bringing forward a steady stream of reserves.

The next army is also sustaining a heavy fight west of the Brenta river, where the enemy push has been repulsed by the splendid resistance of the Italians.

Berlin Announces Italian Attacks Near Pave Filled.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 24.—Italian attacks against the Austro-German positions west of the Brenta River and between the Brenta and Pave Rivers yesterday failed, the War Office announced today.

Rome Announces Failure of Powerful Trench Attacks.

ROME, Nov. 24.—Powerful thrusts which were carried out yesterday by the Austro-Germans after heavy artillery preparations on the Italian mountain front from the Asiago

plateau to the Brenta River all failed, the Italian War Office announced today.

30 Disabled Tanks Lie Before Fontaine Says Berlin.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 24.—British attacks on the Cambrai front in France yesterday were repulsed in front of Bourlon, Fontaine and La-folle Wood, it was announced today by the German War Office. The statement adds that 30 British tanks which were shot to pieces lie before Fontaine alone.

Southwest of Cambrai, the statement says, the English sought a decision. A strong attack on Inchy and desmarche assaults, against Meuse failed.

GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL OF NEWLY OPENED COAL MINES

Seizure of Oklahoma Properties Threatened If Producers Permit Wage Demands to Halt Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Newly opened coal mines were put under direct Government control yesterday by the fuel administration, which issued regulations governing their operation and fixed prices at which their output may be sold. Development of further new coal properties during the war will be discouraged, on the grounds that old mines can be operated more efficiently.

Operations at newly opened mines are those opened before Sept. 1 and ready to produce coal by Jan. 1, 1918. After the mines are producing at the rate of 250 tons a day they will be permitted to charge a profit of 15 cents a ton above the actual cost of production. Until they may charge only the present Government fixed prices.

Melican coal operators were warned by the Fuel Administrator today that the Government will take over and operate their mines if they carry out their threat of refusing to sell coal at the Government-fixed prices.

Oklahoma coal operators were threatened by Fuel Administrator Garfield yesterday with Government seizure and operation of their mines if they permit production to halt pending action on their demand for higher prices.

Safeguard Your Food Supplies

Many families now buy food in larger quantities than usual, either to save on the cost or to be sure of what they want. These people should guard carefully against rats which in one night may destroy a whole ham, several dozen eggs, or several dollars worth of other foods. The only way to prevent this is by exterminating these rats or mice and this is most easily accomplished by using Stearns' Paste. A small box of this paste, which often exterminates a whole family of rodents in a single night; it is also effective with roaches and waterbugs.—ADVERTISMENT.

TENTH WARD LEAGUE OPPOSES U. R. BILL

Report Condemns Proposed "Settlement" Between City and Street Railway.

At a special meeting of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association at Meramec School last night the organization's Legislative Committee presented a report condemning the proposed "settlement" between the city and the United Railways. The report was adopted and will be sent to the aldermanic Public Utilities Committee with a request that objectionable features of the pending bill be eliminated.

The objections urged against the "settlement" and sustained by the association were that it contemplated depriving the city of its taxing power over the company; that the term of the franchise (31 years) is too long; that the capitalization of \$60,000,000 recognized by the bill is too high; that there is no requirement for the immediate building of extensions; that the company's right to transport freight over its tracks should be abridged; that the board of control contemplated in the "settlement" ordinance is only a form of partnership between the city and the company such as the association already has opposed; and that the use of the United Railways tracks on a fair basis of compensation by interurban and other companies is not assured.

The association's committee recommended the substitution of a permit or license for a franchise, urged immediate extensions and more curbs and an examination of the company's books and a valuation of its properties.

On the subject of the mill tax the report adopted by the association said:

"The Tenth Ward Improvement Association feels that the United Railways should pay the accrued mill tax immediately, the courts having clearly declared it legal. The United Railways or any other company should be extended no more privileges than any other public utility or citizen."

5 INJURED IN COLLISION OF CAMP FUNSTON TROOP TRAIN

Special Taking Soldiers to Football Game in Kansas City Hits Santa Fe Passenger.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 24.—A troop train on the Union Pacific Railroad crashed into Santa Fe passenger train No. 105 at the junction of the two roads in North Topeka this morning. Two soldiers and three trainmen were injured. They are: J. W. Bowdoin, 3534 Infantry, Camp Funston, shoulder and leg badly bruised; J. H. Williams, 3534 Infantry, Camp Funston, cut and bruised about face and hands; George Ross, conductor of Santa Fe, St. Joseph, Mo., bruised.

The troop train, carrying soldiers from Camp Funston, national army cadet camp at Topeka, City, to witness this afternoon's army-navy football game there, was heavily loaded and was running as a section of Union Pacific passenger train No. 102. The Santa Fe engine was derailed over by the force of the impact. None of the coaches left the tracks.

GOING HOME Thanksgiving? Take your Best Girl a handsome diamond engagement ring. Loftis Bros & Co. will trust you. 2d Floor, 308 N. 6th st. —ADV.

ACQUITTED OF NEWMAN MURDER

Miss Evelyn Palmer's Plea of Self-Defense Upheld.

A jury in Judge Bassett's court last night acquitted Miss Evelyn Palmer, charged with the murder of Frank Newman, who was found dead on the lawn of the Palmer woman's home June 8 last.

Two days after the murder Miss Palmer confessed to the police she had killed Newman in self-defense after he had attempted to force his way into her home. The jury was out 45 minutes.

Kill That Cold and Save Health

CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds, grippe, influenza, 3 days. Money back if failed. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store.

Mention Post-Dispatch in answering this advertisement.

WHEN YOUR SPRINGS BREAK PUT THEM ON HERE IN STOCK FOR YOUR CAR NOW

JENKINS VULCAN SPRING CO., 1402 Chestnut St., St. Louis

U. R. Attorney Entirely Wrong as to Cleveland

Continued From Page One.

good profit, is found in the millions of dollars of water in the stock of the United Railways Co., and the extortionate price it pays for power because of the iniquitous contract under which it pays the Union Electric Light and Power Co. an immense profit in Keokuk dam current, which it should get at cost.

The statistics of the Cleveland Railway Co. were supplied by John J. Stanley, president of the company, and verified by Elder Sanders, Street Railway Commissioner for the city of Cleveland, and most of them are contained in President Stanley's annual report for 1916, as approved by Commissioner Sanders. The facts concerning the United Railways Co. are taken from the company's annual report, signed by President Richard McCulloch, for 1916.

"The attitude of the company toward the plan under which we are operating," President Stanley said, "is that we have no interest in the fare charged to ride on our cars. We are guaranteed a fixed sum on our investment and our only business is to administer the affairs of the company as the city directs or approves. All of the authority and responsibility for service and maintenance of the property and equipment rest with the city. If the city directs us to spend more money than we take in, and the deficit reaches a certain amount, the rate of fare is automatically raised to make it good. Or the rate may be lowered if the receipts exceed the expenses a certain amount. Under our arrangement, the interests of the city and of the company are identical and I am happy to be able to say that the company and the city have come to work together in a close harmony which is highly beneficial to both sides."

The rate of fare probably will be raised slightly on or before Jan. 1 and so far there appears to be no objection to the raise or disposition to question the company's figures showing it to be called for automatically. The feeling seems to be pretty general that increased cost of labor, materials and supplies, due to the war, make the increase necessary.

The present rate of fare is 3 cents, cash or ticket, and 1 cent for transfers between certain lines, which about 35 per cent of the passengers find it necessary to buy. The new rate will be 4 cents cash, three tickets for 10 cents (3 1-3 cents per ride) and 1 cent for transfers as now.

Peter Witt, street railway commissioner under Mayor Tom L. Johnson from 1912 to 1915, inclusive, in whose administration the street railway properties were rehabilitated, said many persons besides the officials of the railway officials did not believe the present scheme would work when it went into effect in 1910.

"But it has worked every minute, and it will continue to work," he added. "Cleveland never will go back to the antiquated system of private ownership without city control. If there is any change it will be the purchase of the street railway system by the city."

Witt and Mayor Johnson, the two star pupils of Tom L. Johnson while he was fathering the 3-cent fare idea.

Commissioner Sanders who succeeded Witt two years ago, emphasized that all friction of compromise between the city and the street railway company had disappeared and that the close co-operation between them which had resulted had made possible many economies. This, he said, was part of the answer to an exclamation by a member of Massachusetts commission which last week investigated the Cleveland system.

"I don't see how you have done it on three cents," the Massachusetts man said.

The Cleveland Railway Co. is operating under a franchise, which became effective March 1, 1910, and marked the beginning of general 3-cent fares in Cleveland. The history of the grant dates back to 1902, when the "big consolidated" and the "little consolidated" companies, which were the result of a series of previous consolidations, themselves consolidated as the Cleveland Electric Railway Co., and began a campaign to secure the renewal of expiring franchises for various of its lines.

The first tangible result was a proposal from Mayor Johnson in 1907 to renew all franchises 25 years if the company would lease the lines to a municipal corporation, the Municipal Traction Co., which he would form. The company accepted, the "security grant" was passed by the City Council. For the purposes of this deal the capitalization was cut 45 per cent, the reduction amounting to \$10,500,000.

The Municipal Traction Co. operated the lines from April to October, 1908, charging 5 cents cash fare, but selling six tickets for 25 cents. It experienced labor and other difficulties, and in October could not pay the rental for the lines. The bondholders of the Cleveland Railway Co. soon threw the Municipal company into a receivership in the Federal Court, where it was sold to Judge Robert Taylor was presiding.

Judge Taylor was appealed to to try and find a basis for settlement, and with a knowledge of much that had transpired in nine years of war between the city and the traction companies, of the various negotiations that had taken place, of the various experiments which had been made, and with the benefit of a recent strict valuation of the physical properties of the street railway system, he drew up what is known as the Taylor grant, which was accepted

by both sides and legislated into an ordinance by the City Council.

One of the principal purposes of the grant, as recited in the preamble, was to secure "to the public the largest powers of regulation, in the interest of public service, and the best street railroad transportation at cost, consistent with the security of the property, and the certainty of a fixed rate thereon."

The city has control of service, equipment, maintenance and virtually every other activity of the company, through the City Council, for which the Street Railway Commissioner acts as technical adviser, in effect it runs the company, with the company's officers acting as operating heads.

The company was first allowed to issue stock to the amount of \$14,675,000 and the bonded indebtedness was \$8,128,000. Its stock, to which it is permitted to add the cost of new betterments, has risen to \$26,800,000, while there is now outstanding but \$3,495,000 of bonds.

The company was required to place on deposit an "interest" fund of \$500,000, to which shall be added all interest in excess of operating or maintenance or betterment expenses, and out of which shall be paid 6 per cent dividends on stock, 5 per cent interest on bonds, interest charges, etc.

If at any time this fund shall fall below \$300,000, the rate of street car fare shall automatically be raised, according to a sliding scale embodied in the Taylor grant. If it should rise above \$700,000, the fare would be automatically reduced by the same scale. This arrangement automatically provides against the possibility of the company going into bankruptcy or failing to pay dividends or interest.

The city has four options as to the street railway property itself. It may purchase the stock at \$110 a share; it may force the company to sell to any other company willing to take lower than a 6 per cent dividend on the stock; it may continue the present arrangement if it does not undertake to impose any substantial additional burden on the company, or it may abolish the Taylor grant and negotiate for a new arrangement.

POLICE MUST "EARN" REWARDS

Because policemen, in many cases, have been tempted to neglect other duties to press cases where cash rewards were the chief incentive, the Police Board has resolved to determine in the future whether the individual policeman shall collect the reward, minus the usual 20 per cent which goes to the Police Relief Association.

In other words, unless he can show that he actually earned the reward by meritorious work and not by accident or through neglect of other police duties, the policeman will not get any of the reward money, but all of it will go to the relief association's treasury.

Judge Advocate C. Orrick Bishop of the Police Department will hereafter investigate all cases in which rewards are to be paid and will recommend to the Police Board whether the individual policeman shall receive 80 per cent of the money, or all of it go to the association.

Woman, 86, Takes Drink and Dies.

Mrs. Martha C. Allison, 86 years old, died suddenly at her home, 1818 Ohio avenue, at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. A report to the Coroner said she asked her granddaughter, Mrs. Marie Freunig, for a glass of water, and after drinking it said, "I feel very well." A moment later she was dead. As no physician had been attending her, an inquest will be held.

NEW NOSE FROM HIS OWN TISSUE

When City Hospital surgeons got through with Carl W. Pohlman, 1419 Talmadge street he will have a nose composed of skin and bone taken from his ribs and his fingers.

Pohlman's nose was severed when a piece of steel fell on him from the roof of an engine house. The doctors began building his new nose today. They say it will take about 20 operations and six months to finish the job, but that when they get through Pohlman will have as good a nose as anybody.

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Clean your home as hospitals are cleaned

Hospitals wage constant and successful war against disease germs by the daily use of Lysol disinfectant.

Disease germs enter homes, also. Wherever refuse collects, in garbage cans, sinks, toilets, old plumbing, and sunless corners, disease germs breed into millions and menace health. Plain water-washing does not destroy these germs. But the hospital disinfectant, Lysol, does exterminate germs on the instant of contact.

Lysol Disinfectant

You can and should use Lysol in every washing of the home, in cleaning every danger spot. Do it for safety. A 50c bottle of Lysol makes five gallons of absolutely germ-killing solution; a 25c bottle makes two gallons. Lysol is also in \$1 bottles—sold everywhere. It has invaluable effect in personal hygiene.

True Lysol—that used in scientifically conducted hospitals—is that made, bottled, signed, and sealed by Lehn & Fink. Accept only such.

Lysol Toilet Soap

Contains Lysol, and therefore protects skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't got it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream

Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving brush (where germs abound) guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't got it, ask him to order a supply for you.

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND

Lehn & Fink

The Big Friday Drive!

Yesterday, Friday, the POST-DISPATCH "kept it up" by exceeding 3 out of all 4 of the other St. Louis papers by a wide margin in Home Merchants' advertising. On the same day the POST-DISPATCH alone exceeded all 4 of the other papers in National advertising.

Home Merchants' Advertising—	
POST-DISPATCH alone	111 Cols.
3 out of all 4 of the "others"	88 Cols.
POST-DISPATCH exceeded all 3 combined	23 Cols.
National Advertising—	
POST-DISPATCH alone	16 Cols.
Globe-Democrat, Republic, Times and Star combined	13 Cols.
POST-DISPATCH exceeded all 4 combined	3 Cols.

WHY?

CIRCULATION

Average for the first 6 Months, 1917:
Sunday, 362,858 Daily and Sunday, 195,985
92% weekday in St. Louis and Suburbs.
"First in Everything."

Your safety now and
your hope for the days
after the war depend upon
your ability to save a part
of your present income.

Open a National Bank Sav-
ings Account With the

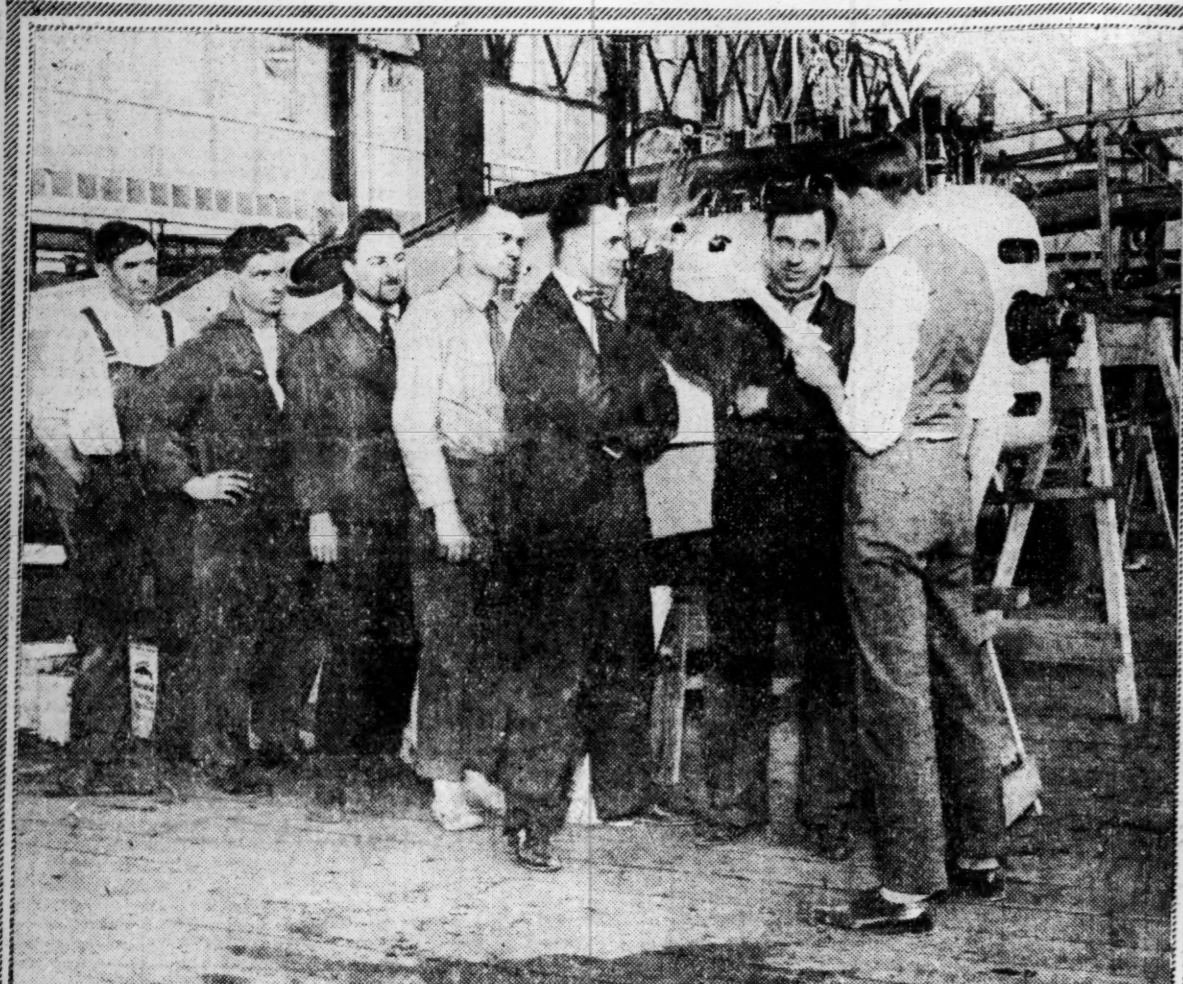
NATIONAL BANK
3rd
BROADWAY
and
Olive

National Bank Protection.

SPORT SALAD

BY
L. C. Davis

A circular portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie, likely the author L. C. Davis.



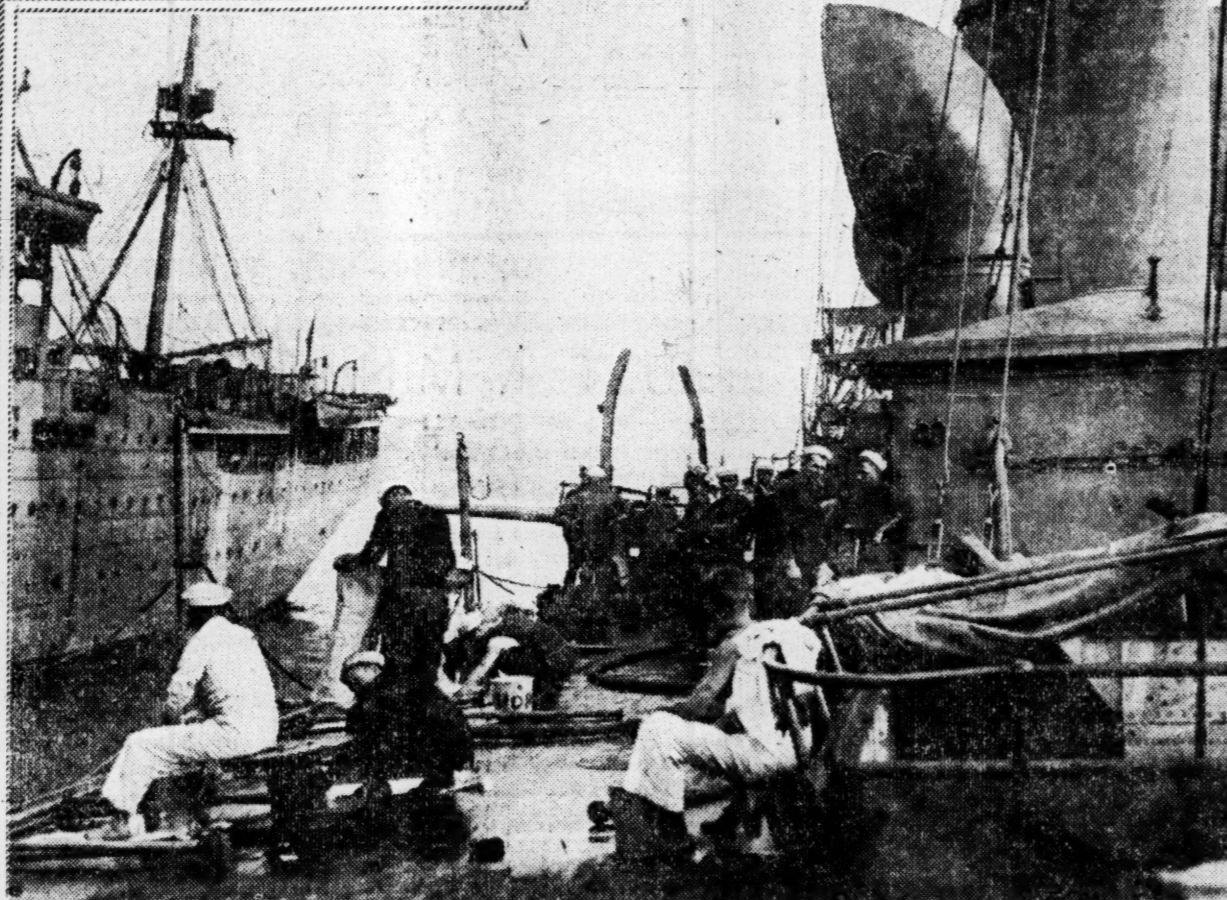
Workers in the airplane plant at Elizabeth, N.J., are required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They are doing it in this picture.



A view of Jerusalem, which is about to be occupied by British troops.



Miss Mary Poppenheim, of Charleston, S.C., elected President-General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.



American transport and its convoy, a destroyer, at an American port shortly before departing for Europe.



Lina Cavaliere and her husband, Lucien Muratore, the tenor, keeping house in their Chicago flat. © INTER. FILM.



Roland S. Morris, new American Ambassador to Japan, and his wife in the Imperial Gardens in Tokio on the occasion of their presentation to the Emperor...



At left, Lieut. J. P. Cameron, new British recruiting officer in St. Louis. He was twice wounded on the Somme. At right, Capt. Charles Dolphin, whom he succeeds.



Soldiers in training at Fort Myer, Va., learning to fence on horseback.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
Average for first six months, 1917:

Daily, 362,858
Sunday, 195,985

THE POST-DISPATCH sells more papers in St. Louis and suburbs every day in the year than there are homes in the city.

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The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of all news material published in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

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Daily and Sunday, one year, \$12.00
Daily without Sunday, one year, \$10.00
Sunday only, one year, \$5.00
Remit either by postal order, express money order or St. Louis exchange.

By mail, in St. Louis and suburbs, per month, 50c
Carriers, Out of St. Louis, per month, \$1.00
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.
Mell, Olive 6000 Kinsch, Central 6000

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Politics in the Proposed Settlement.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The latest advertisement of the United Railways speaks rather strongly about "unscrupulous politicians" in connection with the city government. It claims that these individuals, whom it does not name, are responsible for all the agitation against the pending ordinance. It seems to me that the United Railways is treading on dangerous ground in speaking on this matter, for the people have pretty vivid recollections of politicians, unscrupulous or scrupulous, who are connected with the city government and their acts in favor of the United Railways Co. and other corporations.
It is pretty well known among the people that this whole so-called "compromise proposition" is nothing more or less than the result of the union of the Kiel political machine and those in control of the railway company. The politicians who are favoring the company are well known and reside at the city hall. Will the United Railways Co. kindly inform us who the unscrupulous politicians are on the outside and what their motives are in attacking the present ordinance?
JESSE KELLER.
3355 Wells av.

The Receivership Threat.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The U. R. threatens the people with a receivership if the present bill is not accepted. They talk much about the consequences of the receivership, but they do not say to any thoughtful man there is a whole lot of "hot air" in all that. It is a big game of bluff, in fact. There is no reason why the bondholders would injure themselves by splitting the U. R. into small companies. That would mean all the expenses connected with separate offices, officers, etc. etc. A receivership would probably clean out the company and place it on a base where it could justly talk business with the city—if it were not a fake receivership. That is better than a bad ordinance. We get a good bill, just to the people, under present conditions? That's the question.
GEO. R. FISHER.
1624 Clara av.

The Land Hoarding Evil.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Every patriotic man and woman should read your editorial of Nov. 20, on "hoarding U. S. Land." I agree with Senator Harding on everything he said. In my opinion, anyone hoarding usable land out of use is helping the Kaiser and besides is a menace to democracy and liberty. Our school children are taught to grow some kind of vegetable to help feed us and our allies while our Government allows 600,000,000 acres of usable land to lie idle. It's all wrong. I agree with Senator Harding when he says: our Government is tapping all the sources of wealth except the fundamental, original source from which all necessities are produced.
O. F. MOHR.

Graft in War Benevolences.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I have read in your issue of today the article by George W. Simmons regarding the "Sweater Story." On the same page, also, your editorial, "Graft in War Benevolences." This publicity of the graft will only result in many similar "bazaars," and against which you suggest no official protection. If this Government is so weak in the powers derived from the constitution, the governed, that such monstrous deceptions as this can be practiced with impunity, how long before the efforts of patriotic and well-meaning people to assist the men who are staking their lives for the preservation of our country will be paralyzed?
R. P. THOMPSON.

Punish the Speed Maniacs.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Why is it that we cannot frame laws as drastic in regard to the killing of people on our streets by automobiles as we have for the murder of people by other means? I am free to admit that it is not always murder when one is run down and killed by an automobile, but certainly it often is, especially when the driver of an automobile, after running over a victim, drives away without stopping to investigate. Justice demands that there be one law for all willful murders, therefore if the driver of the car willfully runs a person down and causes that person's death, the extreme penalty of the law should be imposed. Nothing short of this will insure even a degree of safety on the streets. Willful murder is willful murder, nothing else.
BOB RIDDELIDY.

THE RUSSIAN "PEACE."

In view of the reported willingness of the Germans to meet the peace overtures of the Bolshevik Government of Russia, it is pertinent to ask, what will such a peace be worth even if it is concluded?

If we refer to a page of German history from the Franco-Prussian war we will discover Germany's own estimate of the value of a peace offered from such an ephemeral Government as the Bolsheviks undoubtedly is.

It will be recalled that after the capitulation of Sedan, in September, 1870, when Napoleon III was made a prisoner, the French legislative assembly declared "a vacancy of power." A government of National Defense was immediately organized by Jules Favre, Ferry, Clemenceux and others, possessing the confidence of the French people to a far greater degree than the Bolsheviks possess the confidence of Russia.

With the fall of Metz in October and the onward sweep of German armies upon Paris, Jules Favre procured a safe-conduct through the Prussian lines and appeared before Bismarck to ask for an armistice in the name of the Government, as a preliminary to peace. Bismarck refused to treat with Favre declaring the Government of National Defense had no authority to bind the French nation; that only the nation could authorize a valid peace; the siege of Paris must go on.

January, 1871, was a bitterly cold month in Paris. Trees on the Champs Elysees and in the Bois were cut down that public fires might be kept burning to warm the poor. Food was so scarce that rats sold for two francs apiece. Again Favre visited Bismarck, but his request was as promptly rejected, because of the alleged incompetency of the Government and its unrepresentative character.

When Paris capitulated Jan. 28, Bismarck granted an armistice of three weeks, but only on condition that within that time the French people freely elect representatives to a national assembly empowered to accept the terms of peace. The elections were held Feb. 8 and the assembly met at Bordeaux Feb. 12. The Prussian terms were accepted March 1.

While Bismarck's refusal to negotiate had as an incidental purpose the pressing of a galling advantage, his position was nevertheless sound in policy and in international practice, in insisting upon a peace authorized by the nation itself. No other peace contains the elements of permanence. If the Germans, therefore, conclude a peace with the Bolshevik Government, unratified by a Russian National Assembly, it can have no purpose beyond that of further fomenting the internal strife of Russia and perpetuating Russia's weakness as an enemy. The Germans are not deluding themselves with the idea that it would be a genuine peace.

Whoever was responsible for shifting Gen. Byng from the Turkish to the western front and Gen. Allenby from the western to the Turkish front did one fine piece of work.

HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Provision for the maintenance of students in straitened circumstances while obtaining a college education is general at American institutions of higher learning. At some colleges and universities such provision has been made on a very generous scale indeed. A field almost neglected by benevolence is the needs of students while taking the courses essential before eligibility to college is gained.

Probably this need has been less apparent because tuition at the public high schools, where great numbers prepare for college, is free and the courses are pursued during those years when the student resides at home. That the need is nevertheless an urgent one is shown by the very large percentage of students who, under the stress of circumstances, are obliged to leave school just before or just after the time for entering the high school.

The scholarships for St. Louis high school students in memory of the late Charles A. Stix, to be established by Mrs. Stix, evidence thoughtful appreciation of an attractive opportunity. They are a means to important educational ends. They will assist in increasing the ratio of pupils who take the full public school course and for many who contemplate a full collegiate education will provide support at a critical stage in their studies. As to those who discontinue their studies with the twelfth grade, we may remember that the high school is the people's college and that its amplified curriculum now gives a training but little inferior to that of most colleges a generation or two ago.

Von Tirpitz still believes the U-boats will win the war. However, he has quit fixing dates for England to drop to her knees, indicating that even the father of ruthlessness is losing enthusiasm for his child.

PAPAL REMOVAL TO SPAIN PLANNED.

Pope Benedict XV is said to plan a removal to Spain that he may have a freer hand in peace efforts than he can hope for in a country whose Government is a participant in the war.

It can hardly be assumed that the idea is due to any apprehensions that the Teutonic drive will be so successful as to embrace an occupation of Rome. The head of the church would have nothing to fear with Austrian control of Rome substituted for Italian.

Without counting merely temporary absences due to exceptional causes, seven Popes administered the affairs of the church outside of Rome during practically their entire pontificates. One of them was a Pope who also ruled as a Benedict, the twelfth of that name. That was when French influence at the papal court was paramount and the seat of the court was fixed from 1309 to 1376 at Avignon in France.

The papacy, established in Spanish territory and directing from there the spiritual interests of its millions of adherents scattered throughout the world, would be a strange spectacle, and still only one of many innovations due to the war that would have seemed startling at any other time during the past five centuries. What one of many ancient episcopal palaces in Spain would he choose as his residence? Of course, his domicile there would be only temporary. But what might come of it? What new precedents might be set

for the modern world, what changes in the status of the "prisoner of the Vatican" during the last 45 years might impend in consequence?

DISMANTLING PACIFIC COAST DEFENSES.

On the way home after a tour of the United States, K. Mochizuki of the Japanese Parliamentary Mission suggested an extension to the west of the status existing between the United States and its neighbor to the north.

After the war of 1812 it was provided by treaty that neither American nor British Governments should ever maintain more than one warship on the great lakes. The treaty has been scrupulously kept during a hundred years. For a time chains of forts, formidable in their day, were provided at intervals along the border, but during more than a generation these have been permitted to become obsolete and worthless in a military sense.

The treaty has not been the only influence contributing to the 100-year peace between the two neighbors, but it has not been unimportant. Increase in naval forces on the lakes by one Government would have been followed by corresponding increase by the other until a race in water and land armaments as fierce as that in other quarters of the world might have resulted.

Until the ideal of universal disarmament is realized, an agreement between Japan and our people for but one warship on the great Pacific is not practicable. Our country would not desire to abolish its naval yards and withdraw its naval squadrons on the Pacific and for Japan to end all naval activities in those waters would practically mean it would have no navy or navy yards at all. But Mochizuki believes that we may have an agreement about coast defense in the near future that will mark a beginning in the conversion of the Pacific into a peaceful lake.

This member of the Tokio Parliament is a man of vision. Kinship in language and ideas, lacking in the case of Japan, has helped our understanding with Canada, but an absence of costly fortifications, always an evidence of suspicion, might be made the outward sign of our earnest desire for the best of relations with our overseas neighbor. Would the suggestion have been made but for a consciousness of the overwhelming military strength with which we shall emerge from the present war? It does not matter. We can make in good faith the dispositions looking to permanent peace in our own part of the world, without reference to the foolishness of which the rest of the planet may be capable.

THE REVIVAL OF PITY.

Not that pity was ever dead. But the pitiless nature of this war, waged by the Prussians after the doctrine of Nietzsche, who said "Be not considerate of thy neighbor," has revived pity and forever discredited the devil's teaching that the weak ought to go to the wall.

It was not alone German leaders and teachers who became poisoned with the anti-Christian philosophy of brutal disregard for others. Who would expect an English poet and novelist to give utterance to the following, which is quoted from George Moore's writings:

Pity, that most vile of all virtues, has never been known to me. Hither the world has been drifting since the coming of the pale socialist of Galilee; and this is why I hate him and deny his divinity.

That may have been a pose. No one now would dare take it unless he were insane or brutal by nature. Human brotherhood is now seen to be not only wise but necessary. And this involves the care of all whom nature or accident has incapacitated.

The Hindenburg line is likely to be known soon as the line of least resistance.

POOR JEFFERSON CITY.

No one would defend or condone the questionable practices at Jefferson City exposed by the late grand jury. However, when it comes to administering the correctives of the law for the suppression of these practices, we witness an almost complete breakdown in the machinery of justice, due apparently to an excess of zeal and care.

Indictments are drawn with such skill and painstaking attention to requirement that they prove to be grossly defective and have to be dismissed. Criminal cases are prosecuted with such remarkable enthusiasm and effectiveness that the jury promptly returns a verdict of acquittal.

That Jefferson City has not yet had the sort of cleaning out it needs is painfully evident.

RETICENT RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

If there is one thing that railroad officials hate to do it is to answer questions. Especially about their refusal to use the free bridge. When a crowd of them gathered the other day at the city hall to "discuss" the free bridge problem with Mayor Kiel and the Board of Public Service, it was with the understanding that they would be protected from disagreeable persons with questions to ask.

The Mayor gave his solemn word, but when they assembled they discovered in their midst C. B. Gerhart and Adam Wackman, post-graduate hecklers, and if the Mayor had not announced that Vox Populi was not to be heard they would not have stayed.

As it was, they did not trust themselves to discuss the subject, but had two of their number read prepared statements, in which they went so far as to say that they would consider a plan for an amicable and satisfactory adjustment if the city should present such a plan.

President Kinsey of the Board of Public Service came near breaking up the party by asking if the glittering generalities in the prepared statements meant that the railroads were willing to divert part of their traffic to the free bridge. The railroad officials squirmed visibly and President McChesney of the Terminal Association answered that President Kinsey's question could not be answered without a great deal of thought.

Gerhart and Wackman were beginning to size and to avert an eruption of questions that would have covered the railroad officials with confusion, the meeting adjourned. If somebody had asked a few questions we might have found out why the officials dislike answering them.



THE BYNG—NOW FOR THE BANG!

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

WHEN BYNG WENT BANG.

WHEN Byng went bang.
The Germans were asleep;
The thunder of his challenge rang
Beyond the misty steep;
The doughty tanks began to creep
Ahead, while whiff and whang.
Far up the shells began to sweep,
When Byng went bang!
When Byng went bang,
Von Hindenburg was dazed;
He started songs the Germans sang,
And formal hoochs were raised;
But Fritz was fairly crazed—
A sadly beaten gang
They were that day, the Lord be praised,
When Byng went bang!

We give up. When the Statler Hotel people came to town, we said to ourselves: "Now here is an ambitious crowd as yet unexposed to the baleful influence of our municipal example in Forest Park. To the Greenhouse," and we can count upon the prestige of that great hostelry to help us keep the apostrophe in its place." Judge of our horror when Sign Hunter No. 428096432460884214579006422578, who was over there the other day, sent us a copy of the following announcement distributed in the cafe:

We serve a table d'hôte dinner at \$1.50
per cover, Sunday's and Thursday's at 6
p. m. Dancing every evening at 10 o'clock,
except Sunday's.

God save the King's English! We can't.

AN OBSERVATION.

I TOOK some friends to visit a patient
At the City Hospital.
It was at the visiting hour,
About one-thirty;
And as I sat in my automobile
At the curb
And waited,
I watched the faces of the people filing in.
Before my gaze there passed a panorama of countenances
As varied
As a kaleidoscope.
Some furrowed deep with care
Seemed to ask
"Will there be no end to trouble?"
Others buoyant, full of hope—
Perhaps it was their first experience.
Then came a browbeaten visage
Showing the ravages
Of habitual charity.
A tottering old woman carried a bag of fruit;
She looked calm and resigned.
Following came a sorrowful young mother with a babe;
She had another youngster with her,
And the little fellow laughed and skipped.
As I watched the scene,
I mused:
"How differently Fate rests its burdens on us!"
A. W.

AN HONEST SANTA CLAUS.

YOU have perhaps gotten some notion of the great horde of alert people continually on the lookout for the oddities of this life as they appear from day to day in Just a Minute. They read everything from Shakespeare to Harold Bell Wright; and in that gulf are, of course, the want ads. One of our department stores printed the following want ad a few days ago:

Man Wanted—To act as Santa Claus; must be honest and well qualified for usual duties as Santa.

You may depend upon it that one of our outposts caught this and promptly turned it in. He was amused by the requirement "must be honest," as we all must be amused by it. Possibly this is the first time anyone has ever thought of Santa Claus in connection with that virtue. We are not sure that it ought to be done, or that Santa Claus could stand up under it. It is a brand new idea—a dangerous one, we are afraid. Would an honest man "be well qualified for" the "usual duties of Santa?" That is dangerous ground. "No" is probably the answer; but who would be mean enough to say so? We wouldn't do it. All we ask of Santa Claus is that he be as impracticable as possible. It has never been decided to what extent, if any, impracticable people are honest. We are afraid one could hardly be honest and still be "well qualified for" the "usual duties as Santa." However, we shall be glad to learn how our advertiser came out. Not everything is known about advertising.

OUR FLAG IN THE DESERT.

A PIASTRE, O night! for a crust of mirth
Mid sorrow, plights and war grown salutary.
A piastre, O moon! thou withered dame of lustrous
Ray, for the swooning tresses of youthful fire
That teemed like the skins of snakes in gold.
A piastre, O stars! with the lidias eyes for your lights
Of love, and gleams of prayer and joys that curled
In the children's hair, in the dreams of youth
Mid the things
That lived to the whir of the things that are.
A piastre, O desert! with thy sandy floor,
With thy blazing blizzard and caravan,
For the Wizard of Peace, though his eyes are dimmed
In the blazing and streaming of war;
Now there's a Flag with Stars on thy cold gray face
And Stripes interweaving to strangle old Mars;
A piastre, O night! stars, desert and moon!
Soon kissed by these colors that wave in far lands,
In France, Belgium, Italia, and Egypt perchance—
The Oasis of Peace will rise there in the sands.
CHARLES V. H. ROBERTS.

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

The Answers to Queries Department which formerly appeared in this column will be found hereafter on the first want ad page.

DILIGENCE AT WASHINGTON.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.
THERE is no slumbering at Washington. The Government is awake and wide awake. It has been commissioned to spend \$19,000,000,000—a sum only \$7,000,000,000 less than it spent in its previous 125 years of existence. It is working in night and day shifts, including time as the essence of every contract it awards. It has mustered or is mustering into immediate and maximum service the banks, the factories and the shipyards. But the top is only beginning to get in touch with the bottom, which is still comparatively inert.

Diagnosticians are doing their bit. They are taking the pulse of the country, which is sluggish. Talks by the Four-Minute Men to theater audiences will help to stir it. Such reminders as that of the President that men and nations are at their worst or at their best in any great struggle will accelerate the national case on its way. It is to become one of tremendous sacrifice, perhaps of great privation. It is ceasing to be one of business as usual or of pleasure as usual. It has become one of profound readjustment to the business of making war and of subordinating everything to that grim vocation. The quicker the readjustment, the better for all concerned.

War and Taxes.

From the Dallas News.
WHEN you are saying swear words about the war tax, just stop a moment and be thankful about half a dozen times that the war is not in your own wheat field, nor in the village. Suppose your daughter was a prisoner, your son in the thickest of the fight and your wife forced to help the enemy till your own field, while you, disabled, are hungry, homeless. Sit down and picture the scene as it is, and then be ashamed to growl at your circumstances.

The Figures Tell.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.
THE favorite statement of the soap box pacifist since the entry of the United States into the war has been that this is a rich man's war and that America was forced into it by wealthy men desirous of conserving and increasing their war profits. The sacrifices made by the rich men of the country already; the enormous burdens laid upon them in the way of war taxes and a score of other things have made it plain to every intelligent mind that if they had brought about the war they were, to say the least, much shortsighted than their business success would indicate. But if any further proof is needed by anyone who suggests a reversal of the stock market reports, the best security of the country, after declining steadily for many months, reached a new low level a few days ago, this figure in some instances being lower than it was in the panic times of 1907.

Defamation as a Sinew of War.
From the New York World.
NOT all of the forces arrayed against the war in the country are pacifist or pro-German. We have in addition the extra-efficient, the all-wise and the extremely moral, every one of whom is savagely critical. To give aid and comfort to the enemy it is not necessary to praise him. Detraction of the United States will serve every purpose. It is just as defamatory to say that this is a slovenly and dilatory war, signalled by blundering in command and by immorality in the ranks as that it is waged for selfish and dishonest purposes. If anybody has proof of incapacity or wrongdoing, its presentation is one of the highest duties of citizenship. Persistent assaults upon the morale of Government and people having no basis except egotism and sensuality do not differ much in spirit from those which armed autocracy will presently undertake against our army and navy.

Fire Losses and Propaganda.
From the Tekeka State Journal.
THE increasing activity of German agents in this country is strongly indicated in the report of fire losses in October. In the United States and Canada these losses reached a total of \$26,354,468, as compared with \$17,701,375 in October last year and \$14,465,850 for the same month in 1915. The unusually heavy October losses added to the already serious record thus far this year brings the total up to \$221,002,315 for the first 10 months of 1917, as compared with \$189,481,330 for the same months in 1916 and \$140,784,350 in 1915. The losses of October this year were increased by the large grain storehouse fire in Brooklyn involving \$2,000,000 and the railroad dock fire at Baltimore involving \$3,500,000, but aside from these there was an unusual number of fires resulting in losses anywhere between \$200,000 and \$750,000.

TODAY'S BEST CARTOON.



Botulism

Department of Agriculture Declares
There Is No Danger From This
Food Poisoning in Proper
Canning.

THAT there is no danger that the type of food poisoning known as "botulism" will result from eating fruits or vegetables which have been canned by any of the methods of canning recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, providing that such directions have been followed carefully and that no canned products are eaten that show signs of spoilage, is shown in a statement prepared by the bacteriologists of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Agricultural Department in refutation of an article appearing in the September issue of the American Medical Association Journal.

The statement is available through the courtesy of the Women's Central Committee on Food Conservation. It was received by the women's body from O. H. Benson, director of the Federal Home Canning Department of the Agricultural Bureau.

"In the issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association of Sept. 22, 1917, there appeared an article upon bacillus botulinus poisoning and its relation to the one-period cold-pack method of canning. A casual reading of this article might bring considerable distress and annoyance to those who have saved food by canning by the one-period cold-pack process. Bacillus botulinus is not a new organism, having first been studied in Germany and parts of Belgium and has never been recognized in France and England. Medical reports show only 290 cases in the United States in the last century, most of these appearing on the Pacific coast and especially in California.

"Bacillus botulinus is a rare organism. It does not appear in nature and does not live in a human body. It cannot grow in the presence of oxygen and while the organism itself, according to some authorities, may produce illness, most authorities on this subject agree that illness is due to the toxin which is chemically unstable. This toxin is destroyed when brought to the boiling point or cooked at a temperature of 175 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes. In all cases except one reported in the United States the presence of the bacillus botulinus was evidenced by a rancid or acid odor or taste. It will be seen that the bacillus botulinus requires four conditions for its development:

"1. The bacteria must be present in the product.
"2. The product must be imperfectly sterilized after placing in the can.

"Authorities disagree as to the amount of time required to sterilize this organism. Some say it is destroyed on exposure to the boiling point. Others contend it cannot be destroyed with short periods of sterilization.

"3. The canned food containing the bacillus must be held at a temperature of 68 to 72 degrees for considerable time for the bacteria to develop and produce toxin. Also that no oxygen must be present when the organism is developing.

"4. Products containing bacillus botulinus or the toxin must be consumed without cooking.

"It will thus be seen that authorities disagree upon this organism and by a careful study of the various authorities you will note that the article contained in the American Medical Journal gave no information upon this subject.

"Bacillus botulinus is an organism that does not grow upon foods. The blanching and cold-dipping is a cleansing operation that washes off such of the organisms so attached. Home canning contemplates the use of fresh products and the bacillus botulinus never infects products of this type. In only one case is there a record which shows the bacteria present in canned food with a normal appearance. In every other case there were very definite signs of spoilage. Today the housewife knows enough to discard spoiled products.

"The cold-pack method has been in use for five years and not a single death or serious illness has resulted from the consumption of food saved according to its directions. As a general rule, all vegetables are cooked slightly when served, eliminating the last possible chance of infection from this very rare organism. In only one instance have the medical records recorded the appearance of bacillus botulinus in fruit, this case appearing in the Journal of the American Medical Association of Sept. 22. A patient attending the case shows that the patient consumed pears and canned pimientos at the same time. It was the opinion of the attending physician that the poisoning came from the pimientos rather than from the pears. All but three cases recorded in the Medical Journal have never been taught in the State of California.

CONCLUSION.
1. Danger from the consumption of home-canned food this year is no greater than in any previous year.

2. The chance from infection from bacillus botulinus in the consumption of home-canned foods is not as great even as the chances for securing lockjaw from pin scratches.

3. There are fewer cases of poisoning from bacillus botulinus than any other form of food poisoning, such as meat, fish, oysters, mushrooms, shrimp and the like.

4. The people of the United States have responded to the call for food conservation and as a result there is 1,600,000,000 cans of food in storage in the homes. An untimely article in a national journal has created an excitement that may tend to defeat the food conservation campaign.

The Size of the Bag Does Not Always Count



Drawn for the Post-Dispatch by Marguerite Martyn.

DOROTHY
DIX SAYS

Many Business Women Are Failures Because They Are Ashamed of Their Jobs.

THE reason that so many women are failures is because so many business women are ashamed of their jobs.

Lately I have been thrown with a woman who is well born and educated, and until two years ago was in the most fashionable social circles. Then her husband suddenly died, and as they had spent everything he made in keeping up with their rich friends, she was left destitute.

She studied stenography and was given a place in a business office by a man who had often been her guest in her palmy days, but instead of being proud that she had enough intelligence, courage and independence to strike out for herself in the next world because most of her former friends and acquaintances had dropped her as if she had been suddenly smitten with leprosy as soon as she had become poor and needy.

This woman has no interest in her work, no ambition to excel in it. Every particle of brain and energy she has was concentrated on hanging on to what little social position she had left and keeping up the fiction that she had taken up stenography as a fad to occupy her hours and keep her from grieving too much over the loss of her husband. Instead of having taken it up as a business by which to make bread and butter.

THIS poor lady's case stirred my deepest compassion, not because fate had forced her to become a producer instead of just a waster and a spender, for I believe that none but those who work have any excuse for living, but because her false pride made the way so hard for her and doomed her to ultimate failure.

She missed the thrill and joy of independence because she was ashamed to be known as a working woman. She missed that deep satisfying exaltation that the craftsman has in good work done because she despised the labor at which she toiled. She missed the sincere friendship and companionship that she might have had among her fellow workers because she scorned

pauper. It is the duty of every sane, thinking person to set as ease the minds of those in doubt on the food question.

5. This excitement in regard to this particular bacillus botulinus should not diminish the campaign already under way to produce one and one-half billion cans of food in the homes next year. Cold-packed canned products are as safe as it is possible to make them under the ordinary mechanical limitations of the present canning campaign.

them as beings of inferior social caste. She slunk into her business office as if she had been going to some disgraceful rendezvous and were trying to escape recognition, and she tortured herself wondering what some brainless cad she had once known would be saying of her.

Is it any wonder that such a woman holds her place only on sufferance that will soon be worn threadbare? Or that her work is bad? Or that she will never get a dollar more salary, or be advanced to any higher place? No human being ever did any work well who was ashamed of it. It is only pride that puts the punch in any labor that makes it great. To make a success, you have to believe that the thing you are doing is the finest and best thing in the world, and that you are the luckiest person alive to have been elected to do it.

People complain that women's work is so often bad work. This is true, and their work is bad because they are ashamed of it and have no interest in it, but fault does not lie with the individual woman so much as with the false teaching of which women have been the unfortunate victims.

MEN have had the ideal of independence bred into them. Men have been taught that work was glorious, that it was a shameful thing for a man to pass his life in an idle round of pleasure, and that the most admired man was the man who did his work best. That is why men boast of being lawyers, doctors, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics.

On the contrary, women have been taught that it isn't actually disgraceful for a woman to work, but at least a terrible misfortune. When we hear of a woman who has gone into business we draw down our mouths and look at her, and poor Mary feels as humiliated as if she had committed a crime. That is why women will starve before they will go to work, and why, when they do work, they so often try to work in secret and try to camouflage it under the name of charity.

How many of us buy cakes from pathetic old ladies who pretend that they are selling them for a friend who doesn't want her name known? Or how many of us have our fine lingerie made by some woman who says that she makes her missionary money that way because she feels that the money she has made through a personal sacrifice is especially blessed and efficacious in converting the heathen?

How many of us have endured the discomforts of living in untidy rooms and eating meals that were never on time or decently cooked because we were staying with those who took "paying guests," but who would have swooned with horror at the idea of being known as keeping a boarding house or a hotel?

Now, you can't get over the teachings of centuries in a minute, and it is going to take time for women to rise above the idea that instead of the brand of being a working woman being a stigma upon them it is an insignia of honor, because it re-

moves them at once from the class of dolls and dolas and raises them to the level of intelligent and capable human beings.

AND when women learn to be proud of their work, proud that they have enough gray matter in their heads and skill in their hands and health in their bodies to do the kind of work that is worth while, and that the world is glad to pay for, we are going to hear no more about women's inefficiency. Pride is the psychological lever by which the feminine Archimedes of the future is going to tilt her universe.

You can see how pride in her work spells success for a woman at every turn. The woman who is ashamed of taking boarders and calls them "paying guests," never sees that the beds are swept under, or does her own marketing, or does her daily stint in the kitchen, or leaves that to servants and she goes bankrupt. The woman who boasts that she keeps the best boarding house or hotel in her town is onto her job at every turn and she makes a fortune.

The woman who would rather die than have it known that she is a dressmaker and who pretends to only sew for a few friends for accommodation, makes the kind of frocks you send to your country cousin. To the woman who is proud of her designs in clothes you gladly pay out good money.

There is no woman in the world who has so much right to be proud of herself as the working woman. All sensible people respect and honor her. And the balance don't count. (Copyright, 1917, by The Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Hear that clicking noise? That's a sweater growing.—Savannah News.

THE SANDMAN
STORY FOR
TONIGHT

BY MRS. F. A. WALKER.

Teddy Bear's First Trousers.

LITTLE Teddy Bear was so excited that he spilled his porridge every time he took a spoonful, for he could not keep his eyes on his bowl; they were fastened upon his mother, who sat sewing on something red by the window.

The red something was Teddy Bear's first pair of trousers and after breakfast he was to try them on, so no wonder food did not seem to be of the least importance just then to Teddy Bear.

When he had eaten all his porridge, Teddy ran to his mother's chair. "I am all through my breakfast," he said. "Try them on, please do."

Teddy put on one leg and then the other as his mother held the new trousers for him and then buttoned them to the blue and white suspenders and put over his shoulders.

Teddy strutted about and called for his father to come and see him dressed up in his new red trousers.

Mr. Bear looked at his son with pride while Mrs. Bear sat rocking in her chair with her hands folded, and looked at her husband as if to ask: "Did you ever see a finer young cub?"

"You will soon be big enough to go hunting with me," said Mr. Bear, "and then you will need a pair of boots like mine."

Now a pair of boots like his father's was just the thing Teddy had wished for even more than the red trousers, and now that he had the trousers he began to want the boots more and more.

That afternoon after dinner old Mr. Bear took his usual nap in the hammock under the tree.

Teddy Bear was watching him, for he knew his father always took off his boots and stood them under the hammock.

As soon as his father began to snore Teddy knew it was safe to get the boots without being heard.

With one in each hand, he ran down by the river back of a creek and put them on of course, they were much too large for Teddy Bear, but that did not matter. He was now dressed like his father—he wore trousers and boots.

Teddy Bear stood up in the boots and then he saw the river. He could not see himself in there, he thought.

But he saw only the upper part of his body when he looked in the water, and the boots were the things he must see.

Teddy looked about. There was the boat. He could stand on that and then he could see the whole of himself.

It was not easy climbing up the rock with boots on too big for him, but Teddy Bear took them off and climbed to the top.

He looked down and sure enough he could get a good look at the whole of his chubby little self in the water below.

Teddy sat down and put on the boots and then he carefully got on his feet. Oh! how big he looked and how big he felt, too. Teddy turned one way and then another, forgetting all about the big boots that were hard to manage, and then something happened. He slipped and down the rock he slid.

One foot fell off, and splash it went into the water and splashed out into the middle of the stream.

Teddy Bear tried to save himself, but the rock was too smooth and the other foot wobbled about, and the third thing he knew he, too, went splash into the water.

About this time old Mr. Bear awoke and looked for his boots. Finding he could not find them, he listened and heard Teddy cry for help. Down to the river ran Mr. Bear, his feet sticking fast and just in time for Teddy Bear was in a deep place.

Mr. Bear pulled him out by the top of the head and then he waded in after his boot, which was sailing about like a boat.

"You can't wear me," said his father, taking Teddy Bear by the ear. "What do you mean by taking my boots and making me run about in my stockings? I'll teach you better manners."

Mr. Bear put his boots to dry by the kitchen stove and his wife took off Teddy's red trousers and hung them behind the stove and sent her son to bed.

"When can I wear trousers again?" asked Teddy. "I don't want to dress again like a girl."

Like all mothers, Mrs. Bear wanted to help her son out of his troubles, so she whispered: "I know where there is some money in a tree close by, and if you get some for your father's supper I'll make some hot biscuits, and I'll let him let you put on the trousers when they are dry—that is, if you promise to be good and never, never take his boots again."

That evening after supper Mr. Bear was feeling very happy and pleasant, for he dearly loved hot biscuit and honey.

"Please, father, can I put on my new trousers?" Teddy asked. "They are dry."

"Yes, put them on," said his father, "and remember that young cubs grow a little at a time. You cannot jump into the first pair of boots you see and have them fit you. I'll get you a pair when you are big enough, but a new pair of trousers is quite enough for a young cub to possess; you cannot have everything at once."

(Copyright, 1917, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.)

American Attitude.
AMERICAN as you are, don't you think you would really be awed by the presence of a King?"

"Not if I held an ace."—Baltimore American.

A cynic is a person who reads the marriage license list and then remarks: "I see by the paper the fools are not all dead yet."—Toledo Blade.

BAR HARBOR
RECIPES

"Choice and Tested" Culinary Creations From Fashionable Coast Resort for Readers of the Women's Page—No. 6.

FROM "Choice and Tested Recipes," a volume compiled and edited by Ellen B. Kendall, published by Himebaugh and Broune, from recipes contributed by women of Bar Harbor, Me., for the benefit of the American War Relief Association.

SALADS

GINGER ALE and Pineapple Salad.—Take ½ box gelatin and soak in ½ scant cup of cold water for 10 minutes. Then pour over this ½ scant cup of boiling water. When cool add to ½ scant cup of lemon juice and the grated rind. Add 1 cup of granulated sugar (or to taste). Strain and add 2 cups of freshly opened imported ginger ale. Mold in a ring mold and fill the center with diced Hawaiian canned pineapples, diced celery, chopped green peppers and a cream mayonnaise. Serve on a bed of lettuce with paprika cheese balls. (See other part book).

Grapefruit, Blue Grape and Hickory Nut.—But the heavy, thin skin fruit, remove in sections. Use ½ grapefruit, ½ grapes. Cover with a French dressing, 3 oil 3 malt vinegar, salt and make red with paprika. Put chopped hickory nuts over the top, sweeten, chill and drain the grapefruit. Serve on glass plates, lettuce underneath.

Tomato, Crab and Deviled Escalifer Mayonnaise.—Take a tomato, size of a snow apple. Plunge in and out of boiling water quickly to remove the skin and set away on the ice to cool. When cool and firm scoop out the center and fill with crab meat and a mayonnaise made with deviled escallier sauce in. Set on a lettuce leaf, garnish with a small can of caviare stirred through.

NOTE.—This makes, also, a good hors d'oeuvre made with a small hot-house tomato.

Crab Meat Salad in Lettuce Cups.—Make a cup from the inside heart of the lettuce. Fill with carefully picked crab meat. Make a thick mayonnaise. Stir in some thick tomato puree (comes in small tins). Season with salt, pepper and little Worcestershire and a pinch of curry powder.

NOTE.—This also makes a delicious hors d'oeuvre. Mash the crab meat to a paste first and put on saute bread slices.

Charlotte Fruit Salad (Southern).—Take ½ can sliced Hawaiian pineapple and cut in cubes. Three bananas (cut in cubes), 6 slices of pimento (diced), ½ pound of Malaga grapes (seeded). Make this salad ½ diced celery (take inside fine tender stalks). Season salt, pepper and cayenne or paprika. Mix 2 tablespoons of mayonnaise with a nut cream as it will absorb. Serve this salad on a bed of lettuce leaves and put whip cream over the top.

Cauliflower Salad.—Soak young cauliflower upside down in cold water for 1 hour. Tie in piece of cheese cloth and plunge into boiling salted water. Cool, drain and put on ice to have very cold. Pour over it a chive mayonnaise.

Chive Mayonnaise.—Take 1 cup of thick mayonnaise, add 2 tablespoons of chive sauce, 1 tablespoon of chopped capers and 2 tablespoons of chopped dill. Add the juice of 2 hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Add 4 dashes of tobacco sauce and paprika until a good red color.

Hearts of Lettuce.—Russian Dressing.—Take the inside heart of young tender lettuce. Soak upside down in ice water for one hour, then drain thoroughly in a wire lettuce basket.

Economy at Home
A PAIR OF SOLES FOR A DIME.

TO double the life of leather shoes, proceed as follows:

Heat some linseed oil in an old cup or some other earthenware vessel. Dry your shoes in a warm place near a stove or radiator for instance, turn the shoes with the soles up and apply the hot linseed oil with a brush to the soles and the heels in several coats, until the leather absorbs no more linseed oil. Do not let the linseed oil boil, as it will injure the leather if applied too hot.

Treat the soles and heels only, and do not apply any linseed oil to the uppers. After application of the linseed oil, let the shoes lay with the soles up for about 30 hours before wearing same. New soles will absorb the linseed oil better, after having been worn several times. A pint of linseed oil will be sufficient for several treatments.

SAVE YOUR LINOLEUM.
LINOLEUM, especially printed linoleum, should be protected by an occasional application of a coat of varnish. Clean the linoleum with a brush, soap suds and very little ammonia. Add the soap suds to the varnish. Use a good grade of floor varnish and apply evenly. The paint dealer will tell you how much to use for a given area. Printed linoleum should be varnished before a pattern is worn off. This coat of varnish should be renewed whenever it is about worn off. Linoleum, if properly varnished, will last indefinitely.

MAKE SOME PIN MONEY.
TINFOIL, stanol, etc., are very valuable. Save all these wrappings. You will realize a good price for same.

An English inventor of a new wireless telephone claims that it is compact enough for a man to carry the entire apparatus.

Plant Wrings Its Own Head Off

A FRIEND with the habit of observation has told me that she once had, growing in a pot, a narcissus flower which wrung its own head off. As the plant grew, it leaned towards the light and she regularly turned it, always in the same direction. The tube of the flower twisted and twisted till one fine day it twisted the head off. I tell the tale as it was told to me.

We all know how plants turn towards the light. Sir Francis Darwin, in a lecture on the "Movements of Plants," just published in a volume of reprints, shows what readjustments of attitude this entails in the narcissus which has to make sundry movements for the purpose of keeping the plane of its face vertical.

Before it is expanded the bud is a continuous line with the upright stem; but when the flower has unfurled, the tube bends over just enough to become horizontal. If the stem is very much sloped from the light the angle of the tube with the stem is acute; if the stem is sloped towards the light the angle is obtuse; while an upright stem gives a right angle with the tube.

It is not only in response to light, however, that plants move. Every gardener has noticed how the tips of plants that have not been properly staked or that lie along the ground will turn upwards, so that when he tries belatedly to tie them up they bend in all directions and make an unsightly bunch, yet do, sometimes, gradually straighten. Sir Francis Darwin describes how a twig of valerian was laid down horizontally at 2:17 p. m. By 2:30 it had made a perceptible upward movement, which was continued, till by 6 p. m. it had actually passed the vertical. Then, however, a return movement was set up, and by 7:40 it was roughly vertical.

He accounts for this by the supposition that plants are sensitive to the force of gravity. One would very much like to know why this does not act in the same way in "creeping" plants, such as thyme and creeping Jenny, which never erect themselves, but seem quite happy in the prostrate condition.—London Observer.

The Child Who "Shows Off"

W E parents have a very human tendency to overvalue what we perceive as special talent in our children, writes Miriam Finn Scott in Good Housekeeping. Perhaps our child can do one thing unusually well for his age, and in our dreams we envision a genius. That particular gift, or talent (it may, after all, be no more than a temporary development of some quality beyond the average for his age) we often encourage the child to "show off."

The result is that such a child almost invariably gets an exaggerated opinion of himself and his ability, becomes self-conscious, and what is far worse, falls into the habit of doing only the things which come most easily to him.

In this process of self-indulgence, not only the child's other qualities are neglected, but even that special quality which might have been a talent degenerates through lack of disciplined training—and our young "genius" may become in the end one of that pathetic class of people who are superficially clever, but who can do nothing well enough to win position or command trust and responsibility.

The child prodigy rarely develops into a mature prodigy yet too many of us entirely forget this same commonplace fact in dreaming about the children we love so well.

A French scientist is trying to prevent fogs by floating small quantities of oil on rivers to check evaporation.

European factories each week make about 18,000,000 pounds of artificial butter with cocoanut oil as a base.

BAKER'S COCOA
IS PURE

Purity in cocoa means carefully selected, scrupulously cleaned cocoa beans, scientifically blended, skilfully roasted, and with the excess of fat removed, reduced to an extremely fine powder by a strictly mechanical process, no chemicals being used, the finished product containing no added mineral matter.

AND IT HAS
A DELICIOUS FLAVOR

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Booklet of choice recipes sent free

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WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
Dorchester, Mass.

Established 1780



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NOTHING MEANS LESS THAN THE NAME OF AN APARTMENT HOUSE--By GOLDBERG

(Copyright, 1917,
by H. A. Rumsby.)

**GRINDSTONE
GEORGE**

He tried to lock himself out, but didn't remember it.



COME UP AND SEE ME-- I'M LIVING ON THE CORNER OF MUFFLEDUNK AND IPPLESINK IN THE MOOSEOUBLE APARTMENTS

I'LL HIRE A DETECTIVE SOME NIGHT AND TRY TO FIND IT

ICECOLD TERRACE. WALKUP COURT THE SOAKERINO. SUNLESS CORNER. THE GARBAGEDALE. LEAKY APTS. THE RACKET. SLEEPLESSCREST. THE MADHOUSE FALLING PLASTER APTS

WHY NOT GIVE APARTMENT HOUSES NAMES THAT ARE APPROPRIATE? HERE ARE A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

THEY SEEM TO SELECT NAMES FOR APARTMENT HOUSES WITH THE IDEA OF KEEPING YOU IN THE DARK ABOUT THE PRICE, LOCATION AND EVERYTHING IN GENERAL

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

MONTAZUMA

A GIRL CAN DISGUISE HER AGE BY THE SAME METHOD THEY USE FOR DISGUISED ADDRESSES

KADRIZZLEFIZZLE!

YOU MUST ADMIT, ABNER, THE NAME WILL LOOK GOOD ON OUR STATIONERY

VERY OFTEN THE NAME IS THE BEST THING ABOUT THE PLACE.

WE'RE NEIGHBORS! I LIVE THERE TOO

HE WAS ONLY SNEEZING, BUT IT SOUNDED LIKE HIS ADDRESS.

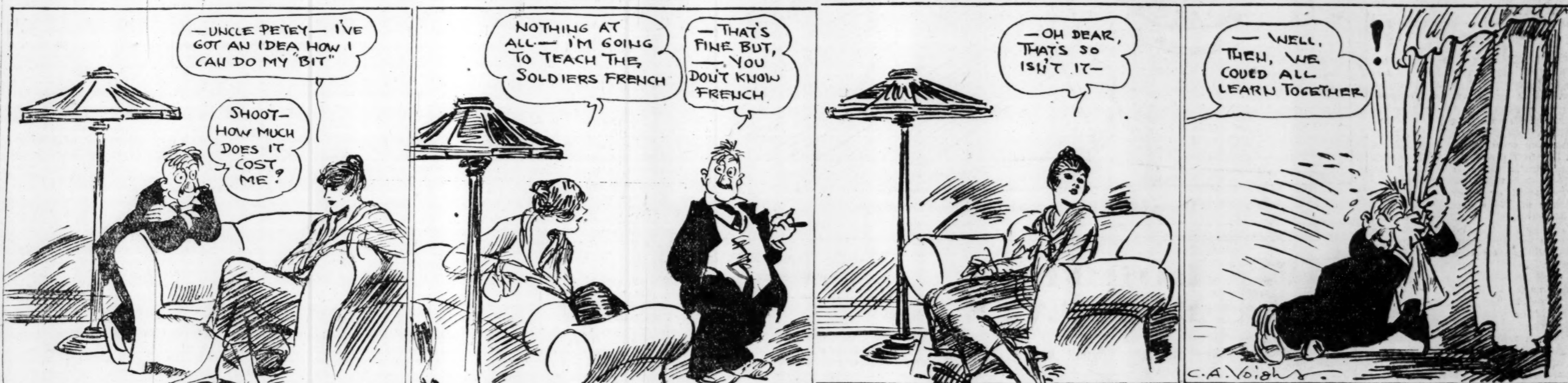
SLACKERS

THE BIRD THAT READS ALL THE MAGAZINES ON THE COUNTER AND THEN ASKS THE GIRL FOR A MATCH.

I WANTED TO ORDER A CHAIR FOR YOU BUT I THOUGHT MAYBE YOU'D LIKE TO SELECT YOUR OWN UPHOLSTERY



PETEY--THAT WOULD BE RATHER JOLLY--By C. A. VOIGHT



MUTT AND JEFF--IN THE FALL A YOUNG MAN'S THOUGHTS TURN TO HUNTING--By BUD

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AT THE ATHLETIC CLUB



CARTOON BY HERRERT JOHNSON IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PENNY ANTE: LADIES' NIGHT

BY JEAN KNOTT

